

SPORTS

Olympic movement expands, problems remain

I am satisfied with the results of the 85th IOC session. The Olympic movement is expanding as witnessed by the fact that seven cities have offered to host the 1992 Summer Olympics—Paris, Nice, Stockholm, Delhi, Budapest, Barcelona and Sydney. We have accepted Oman and the British Virgin Islands as IOC members which brings up to 151 the number of national Committees belonging to the organization. This comment on the session comes from IOC's President, Juan Antonio Samaranch.

He noted that IOC members had unanimously approved the report of the Organizing Committees for the 1984 Winter Olympic Games, in Sarajevo. Indeed, a lot has been achieved with regard to preparations for the first Winter Olympics ever to have been held in a socialist country—in keeping with the Olympic Charter, the IOC's wishes and recommendations from international federations, national Olympic Committees and journalists.

As to the preparations for the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, the president said that the IOC had disagreed with the estimated cost of residence in Los Angeles during the Games. Prices are being jacked up in the run-up for the Games, although the Americans themselves are describing the Summer Olympics as "Spartan". Thus comments ANSA, the leading Italian news agency, on discussion of this issue.

Newspapers worldwide believe that there are still problems in the preparations for the Games, including transport facilities, conditions for the residence of athletes and journalists, and the organization of certain events, as well as of the medical services. Unfortunately, the IOC has not been firm enough with the organizers of the Games. Some new members have been

elected to the IOC Executive to replace those whose term of office has expired. The new Vice-President is Alexandru Spicuro (Romania) who replaced Vitaly Smirnov, Soviet Union. The new First and Second Vice-Presidents are Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan, and Louis Guirandou-N'Diav, the Ivory Coast respectively. The new members of the Executive are Arpad Gannadi, Hungary, and Julian Roosevelt, United States. Alexandre de Merode, Belgium, has been re-elected for another term.

IOC member Smirnov has been put in charge of the commission which continues its work to implement the recommendations of the 11th Olympic Congress. He also holds the post of Vice-President of the IOC Press Commission.

Mary Alison Glen Haig, Britain, has become the third woman on the IOC staff.

No recommendations were forthcoming, as the result of the IOC session, on efforts to combat commercialization of international Olympic sport, the penetration of amateur sport by professionalism and to prevent the continuation of sporting links with the racist regime in South Africa, which is worrying both for athletes and the entire sporting community of the world.

The International Olympic Committee is to hold its next session in March 1983, in Delhi.

A swimming record

A European 100 m free style swimming record has been established by the GDR Olympic champion Jorg Woltke, 49.81 seconds. The record was set at the GDR swimming championship in Erfurt. Woltke improved by 0.14 seconds his own continental highest result shown on March 12, 1982, when his national team met the USSR swimmers.



Many-time national titlist Vidnoye Metallurg drew 2-2 with Riga ASK in a thrilling motorball encounter shortly before a break in the national championship due to the European Cup which starts on June 17 at Paltava, in the Ukraine. Photo by Sergei Proskov



Moscow Spartak and Dynamo encounters always arouse great enthusiasm among soccer fans. This time Dynamo won 1-0, picking momentum after a slack debut. The USSR championship is led by Yevgeny Ararat. Photo by Vitaly Blagodarov

FRIENDSHIP CUP ON

The Golden Sands and Mecsek Rallyes were held respectively in Bulgaria and Hungary as part of the socialist countries' Friendship Cup motor rally.

Many strong European riders entered the Golden Sands rally, as it had its status upgraded to the top fourth difficulty category. Only 42 crews of the original field of 107 covered the 1,300 km route with 36 high-speed stretches.

The overall winner was the Italian crew of Zanussi-Bernacchini driving Fiat Abarth. Four of the five Soviet cars came home, placing 10th, 11th, 15th and 19th overall; this gave them second place in team scoring, after the hosts.

The international rally schedule being very busy, the Soviet and the other teams had to immediately enter the next Friendship Cup stage, the Mecsek Rallye across Hungary.

Vaclav Pech and Jiri Janicek, Czechoslovakia, driving a Skoda 130 RS won the 1,000 km route with 100 km of high-speed stretches. The top Soviet crew of Vello Soos and Toomas Put-



The 12th World Soccer Championship will be launched in Spain on June 13. The players will hold 52 games before July 11, when the winner will be awarded the cup. The prize showing a bull with a soccer ball and Andalusian hat will go to the best players.

Photo EPE-TASS



VIENNA BIDS FOR 1992 OLYMPICS?

Viennese authorities are studying the possibility of bidding for the 1992 Olympics, city burgemeister Leopold Gratz told newsmen. He ordered the authorities concerned to check on all technical and financial aspects of such a big event. The final decision will be taken later this summer.

WORLD CUP FINALISTS IN ACTION

Brazil, drawn in the same soccer World Cup group with the USSR, beat Ireland 7-0 in a home warm-up game, with captain Socrates and Serginho netting two goals each.

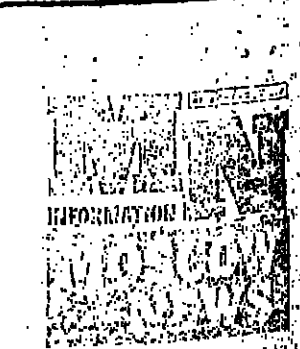
Hungary outplayed visiting Spanish Hercules from Alicante, 4-2.

The Peruvian national defeated France's Saint Germain 3-1 in a test game in Lima.

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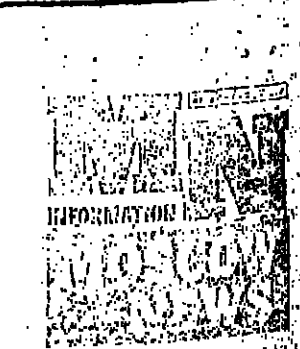
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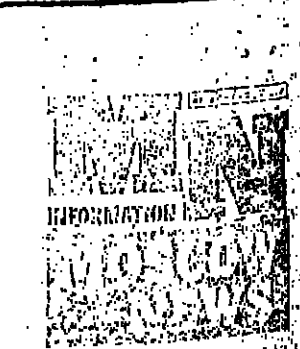
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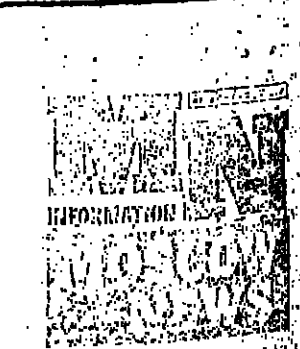
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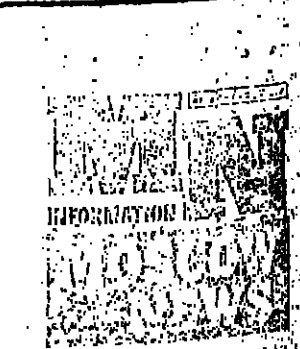
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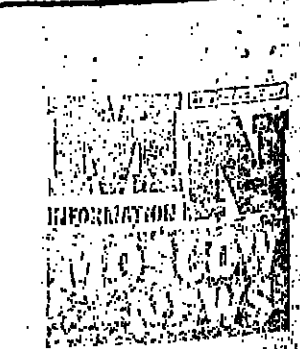
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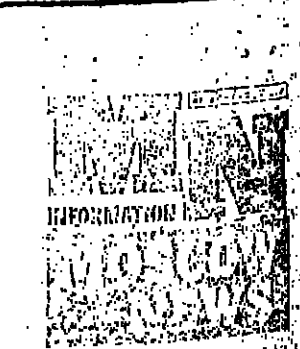
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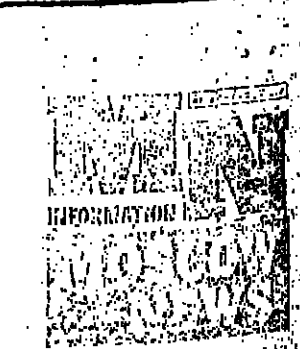
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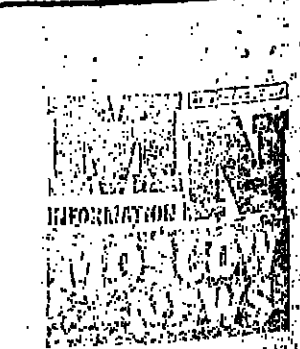
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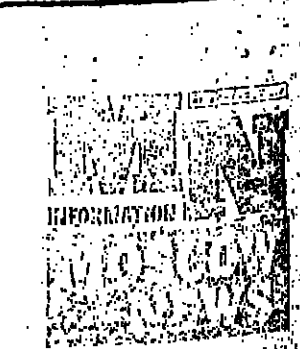
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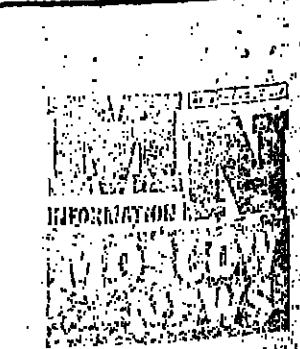
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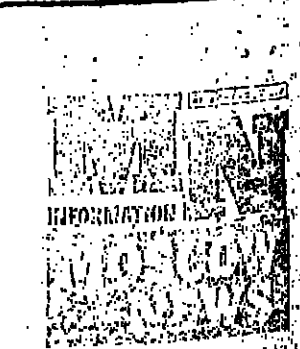
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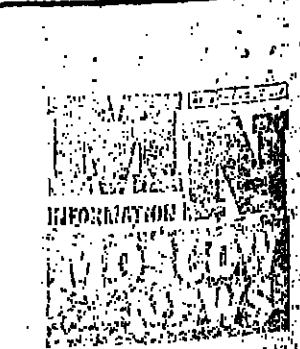
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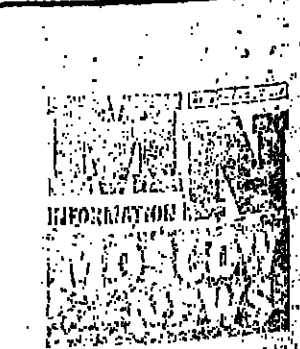
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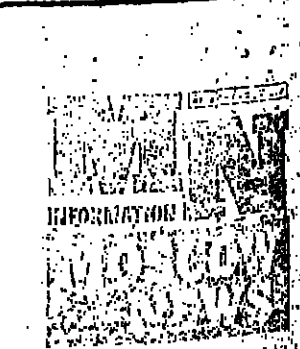
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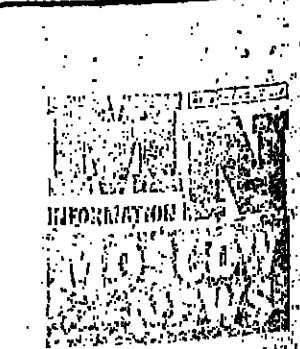
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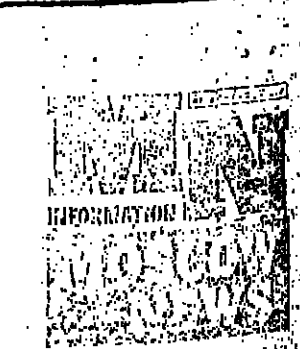
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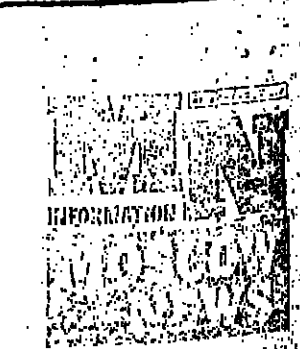
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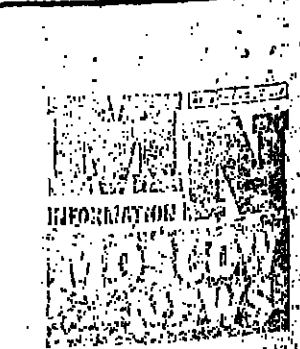
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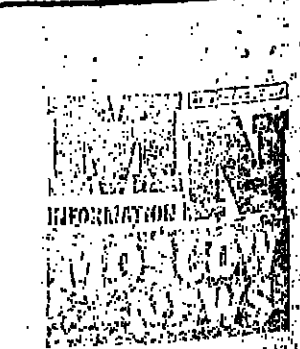
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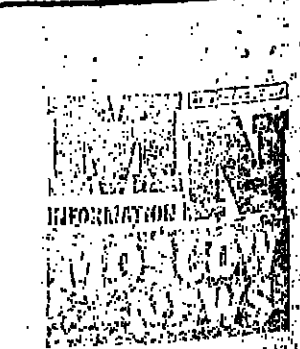
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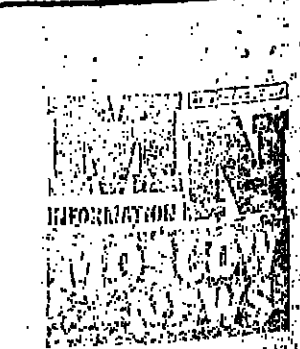
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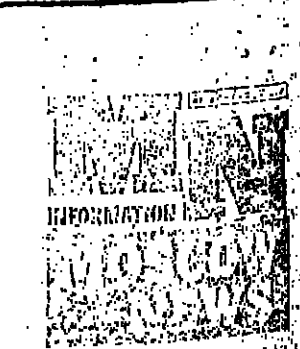
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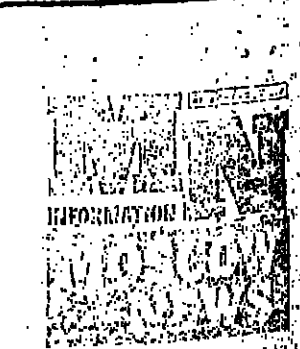
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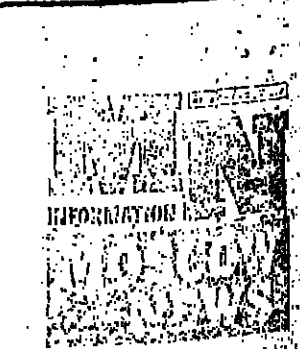
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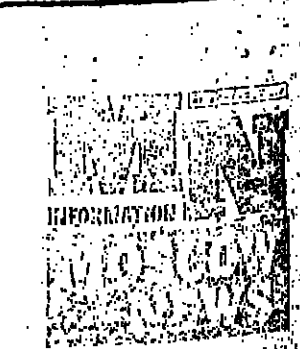
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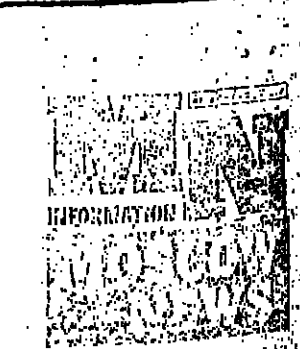
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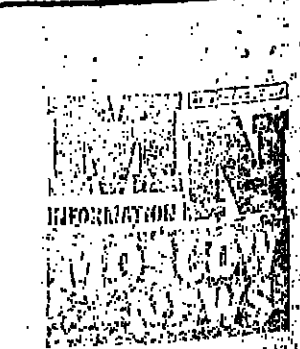
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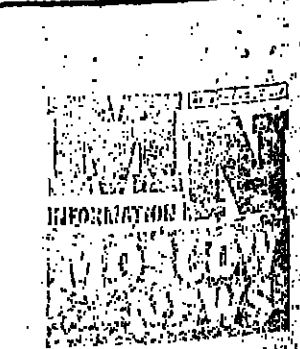
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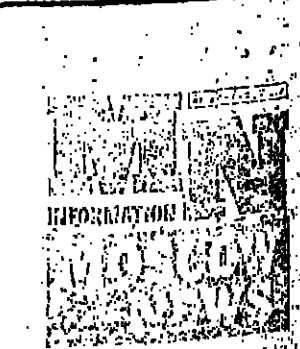
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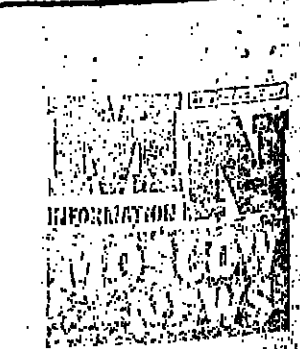
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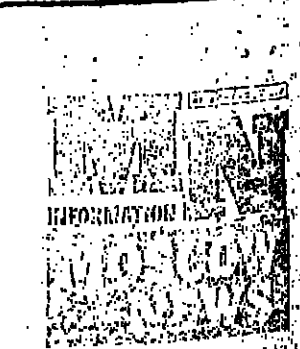
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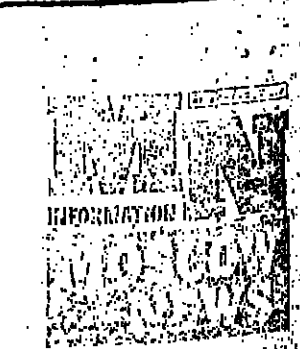
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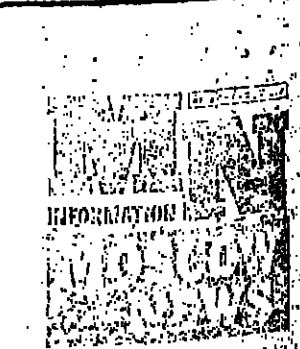
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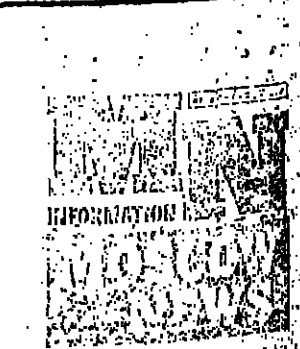
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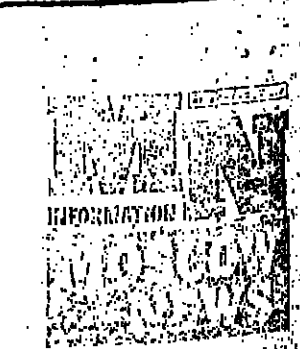
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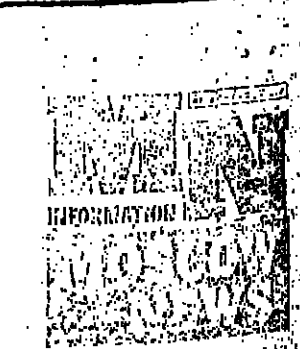
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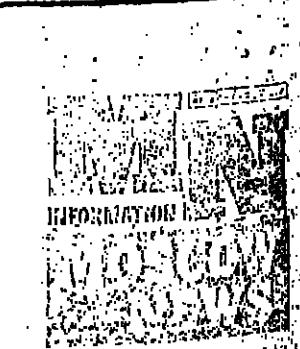
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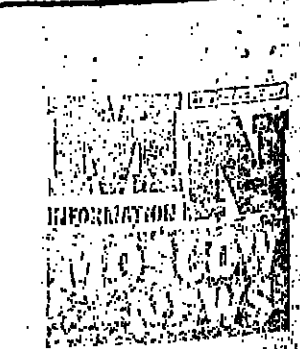
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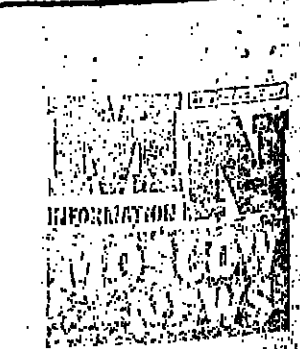
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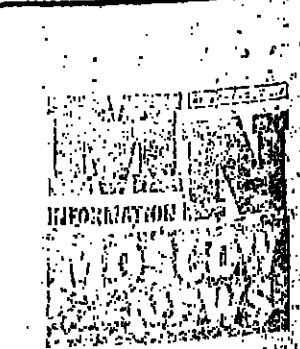
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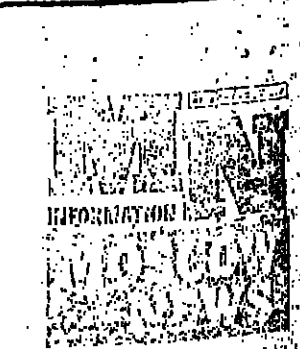
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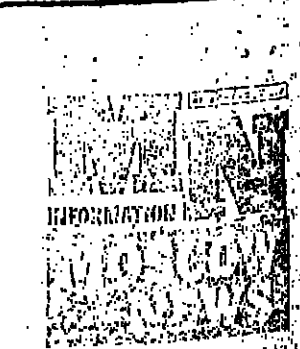
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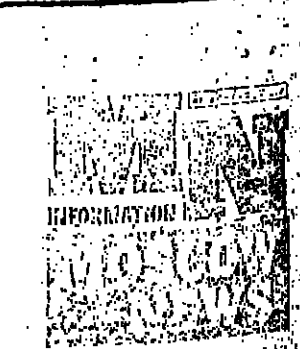
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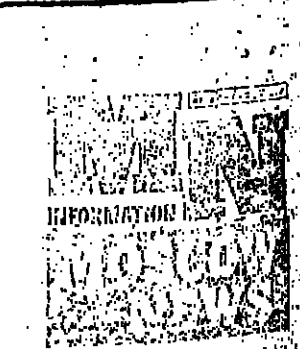
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DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES

New York. UN sources speak of indignation within the organization over the US administration's efforts to bar entry into the country for members of the international peace advocates movement, who are to attend plenary sessions in accordance with the agenda of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. UN headquarters sources point out that the administration's stonewalling tactics are a crude violation of commitments entered into by America as the organization's host nation.

S. Shapiro, spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union, charged that the State Department's decision to deny entry to a considerable number of representatives from several countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Australia is a throwback to the worst period of McCarthyism. It is a patent attempt on the part of the authorities to wreck concerted action by anti-war organizations in many countries to support this grandiose international forum, he emphasized.

The action by the US authorities is especially unacceptable since America is the host nation of the UN headquarters and should act as the venue for a get-together of representatives of all peace-loving forces on this planet. Our government, Shapiro noted, should concern itself with the menace of the arms race rather than with the political view of people who demand an end to it.



A love that promises nothing but evil.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Preparatory non-alignment forum in Havana

Havana. The Cuban capital has become the venue for a meeting at foreign minister level of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries. Nearly a hundred delegations, almost half of which are headed by foreign ministers, have arrived to take part in this major gathering on the eve of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries due to meet next September in Beograd.

On the initiative of a number of countries, a document is being drawn up in Havana to be presented to the Special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

As Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Fidel Castro has received a request from the democratic Latin American Unity organization, that an item to the effect that the South Atlantic be declared a zone of peace be put on the agenda for the summit.

The Economic and Political Commissions which have been set up within the framework of the meeting have discussed a final draft declaration presented by Cuba. In their speeches,

many delegates stressed the initial impact that the crisis of capitalism was having on the economies of the developing countries, and pointed to the urgent need for a new economic order. They also spoke in favour of holding global negotiations with industrially developed states. Members of the Political Commission analyzed the growing role and the main goals of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Willy BRANDT on the Soviet-West German Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

In view of this, I would like to draw attention to the fact that during our meeting in the 70s, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev and I proceeded from the view that this treaty would open up a phase of political détente to be followed by military détente. Our expectations, however, have not been realized and we must therefore make even effort in order to halt the race and, more, to reverse it.

Particular responsibility in this respect is borne by the world's great powers. Therefore, I hope that, following the recent statements by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev and President Reagan, serious negotiations will begin on all major aspects of military security, which in the foreseeable future will lead to specific results. If this does not happen, political détente will also be in jeopardy.

New murders by Salvadoran junta

San Jose. Led by American advisers, the Salvadoran army has carried out another bloody massacre in the department of Chalatenango where, according to the people from the village of Los Amantes, more than 100 people were killed. The army's operations are viewed by the population as guerrillas. This is the latest part of a large-scale offensive by the puppet army which tries to eliminate the national liberation movement in El Salvador. The part in the offensive are more than four thousand soldiers and police.

SWAPO says "No" to Western proposals

London. The South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) rejects the Western put forward by the Contact Group that elections to the future Constituent Assembly should be held on the principle of "One Man—Two Votes", and of "One Man—Two Votes". SWAPO representative in Western Europe, Sh. Kaungungu, SWAPO representative in Western Europe, said that SWAPO proposed a Geneva-type conference, which all interested parties should take part in order to work out a comprehensive agreement.

We are in favour of speedy implementation of the Security Council resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia, he said. We are disappointed that the Western powers, the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly have not been able to achieve this. In South Africa, the SWAPO representative said, the situation is such that the interests of the Namibians are being sacrificed.



The anti-war movement in Austria is gaining momentum. People of all ages are coming out onto the streets of Vienna to proclaim their firm "No" to the imperialist arms race, and to the United States and NATO's sinister plans to deploy new American nuclear weapons on European soil. These pictures were taken during an anti-war demonstration in Vienna. The poster on the car reads: "NATO missiles threaten Austria".

America and China have parallel policies

Washington. Addressing a meeting of the joint US-Chinese Trade and Economic Council, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, W. Stoenkel declared that the United States regarded its relations with China as a friendly country with which we have no alliance, but with which we share many interests.

W. Stoenkel noted the vital factor that the United States and China had ceased to be adversaries ranging their armed forces against each other. Such relations are important for our global strategy, he pointed out. They maintain our structure of alliances and contribute to China's capabilities of withstanding any challenge to its security. Stoenkel stressed that the United States and China were pursuing close and parallel policies in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and South-West Asia.

PEOPLE

During World War II, the Nazi stole many ancient works of art, and art treasures of national importance from Italy. A private detective, Rodolfo Simeoni, decided to try and trace the missing items. A list of 1,500 paintings, pieces of sculpture and other valuables was compiled and Simeoni set down and wrote a book based on documentary evidence of their supposed whereabouts today. While it was being printed, however, a gang of fascist hoodlums made off with the proofs. The police to whom Simeoni appealed for help shrugged their shoulders helplessly. "It is unlikely that we will be able to devote much time to your missing papers," the commissioner declared. "We have far more important cases in our hands which still lie unsolved."

Japan: rich people, poor people

Tokyo. In the 1981-1982 fiscal year which ended on March 31 Japanese monopolies received a profit of six leading shipbuilding companies added up to nearly 100,000 million yen, and those of the Mitsubishi Jyokogyo, the country's leading arms manufacturer, jumped by 22 per cent on the previous year. The profit of 13 major commercial banks amounted to 715,500 million yen, according to Kyodo Tsushin. The monopolists are

Science and technology

CHANGING THE PROGRAMME

Bulgarian engineers have developed an electromechanical electronic system KRUZ for the looms of STB brand. With its help, the loom's new operational programme is introduced by the weaver from the work place within 10 minutes when the microswitches are turned on the control board. This saves programme preparation time by about 40 times.

RIVAL OF NATURAL LEATHER?

The main "beechhead" where artificial leather must prove its right to compete with natural one is the footwear-making industry. The latter requires materials capable of "breathing", i.e. letting in the air, absorbing and evaporating moisture without letting it inside. West German specialists sought to secure such qualities by creating a range of "life" materials. They represent a combination of a textile base with

polyurethane. But unlike artificial leather they do not have a clearly expressed layered structure—the thickness of material is smoothly changing in depth. The process of obtaining the "life" materials is based on the coagulation phenomena. The gist of the technology is that the finest particles of polyurethane get deposited on the threads of the base, forming a microporous structure.

NEEDLE HELPERS

The highly efficient equipment of the conventional and automatic sewing machines of the Japanese Juki allows to make as many as 2,000 sport suits per shift. This is achieved mainly due to detachable headpieces and devices. When linked to electronic control systems they make it possible to expand the operational possibilities of the sewing semi-automatic equipment without changing its basic engineering design. Some of the headpieces fold and direct the fabric combining two or three labour-consuming operations, performing them with utmost precision.

AID FOR NICARAGUA

Managua. An Aeroflot plane has delivered medicine and bandages to the capital city of Managua, a gift from the Union of

the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR to the people of Nicaragua who have suffered heavy flooding.

UPI CHANGES HANDS

New York. After numerous attempts, the E. W. Scripps newspaper chain has managed to get rid of the UPI news agency which for several years has been operating at a loss. It has been announced here that the new owner is the Media News Corporation which was recently set up by a group of American newspapers and TV networks.

According to UPI managers, the agency will retain its old name, and there will be no organizational changes to its services.

Recently, UPI position on the world news market has suffered

a sharp reverse, whereas its financial losses have been steadily growing. American newspapers say that over the past five years, they have exceeded 24 million dollars. The cause of this dramatic situation is aggressive rivalry from the more powerful AP and other international news agencies.

OF INTEREST

Rubik's cube and blood pressure

The popular mind-bender — the Rubik cube—continues its triumphant progress around the world. But recently signals of alarm from several countries, concerning the cube's effect on people's health, have been added to the earlier enthusiastic comments. Not long ago, a Peking evening paper carried an article asserting that many Chinese cube enthusiasts suffer from nervous disorders, such as insomnia, high blood pressure and even signs of psychia illnesses. These "ill-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A SLIPPERY AND DANGEROUS PATH

Commenting on Spain's entry into NATO, a PRAVDA editorial notes that in the wake of the well-known domestic changes which had occurred in the country, Spain had had the opportunity of conducting an independent foreign policy aimed at bolstering peace, which would have certainly enhanced its international authority. But now such opportunities were being undercut.

NATO's bloc discipline has often been detrimental to the independence and national interests of states which occupy a back seat in the bloc, the paper points out.

Spain's entry into NATO does not concern itself and the USA alone, the latter being the main exponent of an expanded North Atlantic Alliance and in favour of the intensification of its military preparations, this issue also concerns the broad interests of peace, security and cooperation both within and outside Europe, to which, of course, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent.

The Soviet Union openly expressed its principled attitude to this issue, as early as last September, in a memorandum to the Spanish foreign ministry, an attitude which it holds to this day. The responsibility lies wholly with those who have acted in contradiction to the interests of European and world peace.

USSR-FRG—10 YEARS OF THE MOSCOW TREATY

Time has shown the viability of and the mutual advantages, accruing from the Moscow Treaty between the USSR and the FRG, writes IZVESTIA. It has shown at the same time that the efficiency of the treaty depends on the goodwill of both countries, on their being ready to give concrete substance to the document signed in Moscow.

Unfortunately, in recent times, there has been a slow-down in political détente and Soviet-West German relations somewhat.

The roots of the complications which have emerged are not to be found in the sphere of bilateral relations. The place to seek them is in NATO's growing aggressiveness, and in the policy pursued by the present Washington administration. The USA is trying to worsen relations with the USSR on purpose in order to have a pretext for the implementation of its unparalleled military programmes including the plan for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe to strengthen its hegemony in the West European alliance. But should the Federal Republic, considering its strategic position, historical experience, and the genuine interests of its security and economic exchange, allow itself to follow thoughtlessly in the wake of such an adventurist course—the newspaper asks.

AMERICAN PLANS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that under the cover of a mythical "Soviet communist threat" Washington aims to expand its bridgehead in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Information has been received, for instance, of American plans to make use of the Iran-Iraq conflict to create a zone on the border between Iran and Iraq to be eventually occupied by American "rapid deployment forces". Washington had a similar experience in Sinai (Egypt), which it is now trying to make use of in the Falklands.

Thus Washington's plans with reference to the Iran-Iraq conflict are assuming very definite shape, despite the strenuous screen under which they are veiled. The Pentagon is dreaming of turning the Persian Gulf into a "Magnet line" of the "free world". It hopes to set up a cordon of neoconservative in the Gulf to check the onslaught of the national liberation movements, the newspaper emphasizes.

WASHINGTON AND PRETORIA ENTER NUCLEAR ALLIANCE

Commenting on the "new" American policy of nuclear cooperation with South Africa, the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper stresses that this course envisages lifting all restrictions on the export of the so-called dual-purpose items to the apartheid regime. In effect, this measure amounts to giving the go-ahead to the practically uncontrolled delivery to Pretoria of American equipment which can be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Setting out to achieve nuclear superiority, the American administration is trying to camouflage its cooperation with South Africa by a fig leaf of faulty reasoning emphasizing the racialists' harmlessness and their singularly peaceful intentions.

In Africa they are very well aware of the aggressive aspirations of the Pretoria regime as well as of the American policies hostile to the peoples on the continent. By encouraging Pretoria to build up a nuclear potential, the White House is assuming an enormous responsibility which cannot be shaken off by demagogic statements.

ing to complete the cube become frustrated, lose their peace of mind, and are unable to sleep. Specially worrying is the fact that cube enthusiasts not infrequently lose interest in their work and students tend abandon their studies.

'Zebra' solo

A short while ago popular Jungian singer Wilson sang with such pop groups as Boney M and Brupion, now she is making it on her own. Wilson who goes in for spectacular appearances with a covetous from the foreign press.

In our photo she is wearing a costume called "I am a zebra". Photo from the magazine Savenka (Czechoslovakia).



VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

Peking maze in Chinese-Indian relations

The recent second round of Indo-Chinese border talks in Delhi still arouse much international comment. The main question is why no progress has been made since the first round held last December in Peking. In his recent "National Herald" interview India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao emphasized in this respect that the talks are so complex that it is difficult to achieve anything approaching a breakthrough.

It is a maze with the solution lying hidden somewhere in the middle of these talking part failed to find the way from the peripheral twists to the centre, said an Indian government spokesman after the Delhi talks.

But who is responsible for this maze? It is a fact that the Indian government suggested to Peking that negotiations be started over the border issue. They thus showed wisdom and foresight and one can easily understand their feelings over China's 1962 aggression.

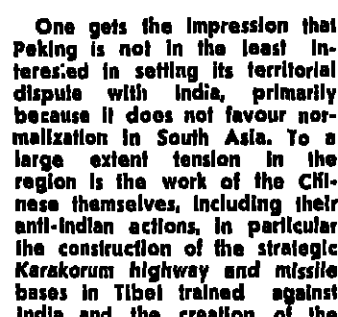
What did China offer India

on this issue and what type of policy does the Chinese leadership practise vis-a-vis its neighbour? Let us start off with China's territorial claims to India. As is known, the British colonizers demarcated the borders between the subcontinent nations and neighbouring states in a way that territorial disputes would turn into delayed-action mines after they left. Since that time, the Peking authorities have been engaged on a policy of hegemonism and expansionism, claiming nearly 100,000 sq km of Indian territory in the north-east of the country, justifying their claim by saying they disagree with the McMahon Line left behind by Britain. In 1962, they invaded (and still occupy) around 40,000 sq km of Indian territory in north-western India.

Even in advance of the border talks, the Chinese tried to unveil a set of preconditions, the so-called Deng package, which both down to the following: Peking renounces its claims in the eastern sector in ex-

change for India's acknowledgment of China's sovereignty over lands captured in 1962. From the outset Indian Premier Indira Gandhi flatly rejected these preconditions, while the Chinese delegation was reluctant to achieve a compromise at either the Peking or Delhi talks. It was precisely this that created the maze.

In Peking they also talk about zero progress in the talks, but in their own way. No sooner had the Chinese delegation returned from Delhi that "Renmin Ribao" felt it necessary to announce that China is eager to maintain "good relations" with India, while the Soviet Union is allegedly interested in continued discord between China and India and is falling over backwards to achieve it. This is a patent attempt on the part of Peking to cast off its responsibility for making time in the Chinese-Indian border talks, on the success of which depends the normalization of the entire set of relations between the two countries.



One gets the impression that Peking is not in the least interested in settling its territorial dispute with India, primarily because it does not favour normalization in South Asia. To a large extent tension in the region is the work of the Chinese themselves, including their anti-Indian actions, in particular the construction of the strategic Karakorum Highway and missile bases in Tibet trained against India and the creation of the pro-Peking separatist movement threatening the unity and territorial integrity of the country, etc. Shortly before the Delhi talks, the Chinese invaded the Ladakh area of India and raised the Chinese flag there; it continuously fanned anti-Indian sentiment in Islamabad, spurring Pakistan into confrontation with India, to which and Peking helps modernize the Pakistani army—a job that has already cost it 2,000 million dollars. The Chinese leaders, of course, are fully aware that there is no political capital to be gained by relegating to improve their relations with a big power like India, and this is why they agreed to the border talks hoping to gain unilateral advantages.

A recent Delhi announcement says the talks will continue. The Soviet Union and other nations want them to succeed, since good neighbourly relations between China and India, who account together for nearly one-third of humankind, would be a significant contribution to the cause of peace and security on this planet.

Round the Soviet Union

SIX RESEARCH SHIPS HAVE SET OUT FROM VLADIVOSTOK CARRYING SOVIET SCIENTISTS ON AN EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS. Their aim is to study the formation of hydrometeorological conditions depending on seasonal atmospheric changes. The results of the expedition's work will be used to compile long-term weather forecasts. The first stage of the expedition will last four months.

AN EXHIBITION, "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FRANCE FROM PALEOLITHIC TIMES TO THE AGE OF THE MEROVINGIANS" HAS OPENED IN THE RASTREL-LI GALLERY OF THE HERMITAGE MUSEUM IN Leningrad. Nearly four hundred exhibits are on display, including stone slabs depicting animals and people, utensils, ornaments, weapons, and small figurines. It is being held in exchange for the Soviet exhibition, "Ancient Art of the USSR Peoples" drawn from the Hermitage collection, which was a great success in Paris in 1979.

A 15-KILOMETRE PIPELINE BRINGING NATURAL GAS TO THE SETTLEMENT OF FIRYUZA AND TO OUTLYING VILLAGES HAS BEEN BUILT ACROSS A NARROW GORGE IN THE KOPPEL MOUNTAINS BY WORKERS IN TURKMENIA.

NEW STATE NATURE PRESERVES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE IRKUTSK REGION. One of them — "Mirskinsk" — has been set up over a 20 hectare area on the taiga-covered spurs of the Sayany Mountains. It is designed to protect brown bears in their dens in winter. Two others — "The Source of the Angara" near the settlement of Lisivichy (Lake Baikal) and "Uluy Ployst" in the Northern Kalanga district are to protect waterfowl.

A NEW SHIPPING SERVICE HAS BEEN OPENED BETWEEN THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA, RIGA, AND THE TOWN OF VYBORG. The line crosses the Daugava, the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland. It is the first time that river ships go this far into the north-east regions of the Baltic. Products from Latvian factories are now shipped from Riga to Vyborg, with construction materials carried on the way back.

THE SOVIET IL-86 310-SEATER AIRCRAFT HAS STARTED TO OPERATE ON REGULAR FLIGHTS BETWEEN PARIS AND Leningrad (Pulkovo Airport).

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

STOP BURNING OIL

Petroleum today is an essential raw material for the manufacture of plastics, rubber, artificial fibres, detergents and many other products of the modern chemical and petrochemical industries, writes V. Pyodov, USSR Minister of Oil Processing and Petrochemical Industries, in *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

The existing energy fuel pattern in this country is such that half the oil extracted is burnt in boilers and power stations, which goes against all modern principles of running an efficient economy.

The technical facilities at present available allow industry to switch to a more intensive use of oil. Obviously, a comprehensive programme also has to be worked out in order to achieve a fundamental and systematic reduction in the amount of oil used in energy fuels, while substituting it wherever possible for coal, shale or gas.

INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF SIBERIAN SCIENTISTS

The setting up of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has become a major landmark in the life of Soviet science, writes R.R.A.D.A. Over the past 25 years 25 thousand foreign scientists have visited it, while exhibitions showing the results of

its work have been mounted in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Holland, Italy, the USA, Finland and Japan.

Akademiya, the headquarters of the branch, has become the venue for international gatherings of scientists which are arranged on a regular basis.

The international business community is also well acquainted with the achievements of Siberian scientists. Their inventions and discoveries have been licensed by 15 or so companies. First and foremost, here one should mention the centrifugal rolling of tin and other metals, now in use in the GDR, Austria, Bolivia, Mexico and the USA.

Over 60 scientists from the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been elected members of foreign academies and international unions and 20 have been awarded international prizes and distinctions.

WHAT FORM WILL THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE TAKE?

Anatoly Etkov, the well-known Moscow director, adds his views to the discussion of this subject started by *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*.

When we think about the future, what kind of theatre do we have in mind? Truthful theatre, of course, knife-sharp truth. Without this we would be building a theatre without proper foundations. But everything should be beautiful in art, even horror. It may be a ridiculous and absurd statement, but I, for one, am for beautiful

horror in art, when it is a case of tragedy. What is more, it is essential that art remain childish, Etkov writes. Not in the sense of simplification, but in the sense of a play. Tolstoy's *Fedya Protasov* says he stopped loving *Liza* because there was no play in their life together. One can become disenchanted with the life, however profound psychologically it may be. If this element is lacking, whether from the production itself or in the relationship between cast and audience, preferably this union should be youthful in character.

WHY MEN FALL ILL MORE OFTEN THAN WOMEN

Today it is men who are particularly prone to cardiovascular disease and often in the prime of their life, at 30-40 years of age, writes the Soviet cardiologist, Professor V. N. Orlov, in *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*. Why is it that men fall ill so much more often than women?

In the first place men tend to smoke more than women. As a rule, they also have a heavier workload. They are more often required to take weighty decisions, expend a lot of nervous energy and lead a sedentary mode of existence. Once home, they put their toes in before the box, relaxing with a cigarette.

If men helped their wives more at home, they would improve their health, the professor writes. They should also give up harmful habits such as overeating, excessive smoking or liquor, once and for all. In other words, one should not overindulge oneself. We all have to remember this, and men above all.

FISH HOTHOUSE

A fish hothouse, set up at the Malka thermal springs in Kamchatka, means that young salmon grow at a faster rate.

Putting research work to good use, fish farmers built incubators and reservoirs for the young fish utilizing the warmth of the thermal springs. Now it only takes five months to gain a normal two-year weight. It has been established that the vitality and survival rate of the fry increases with faster growth.

The utilization of thermal springs opens wide prospects for artificial breeding and for building up stocks of valuable fish. Experts continue their experiments in breeding the Avov baster and Lena surpout, which are new to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

GREEN SHIELD FOR THE STEPPE

Protective belts of trees are being planted in the Kuznetsk southern expanses of the Kuznetsk Region (Western Siberia) and over hundreds of hectares of the Siberian steppe, the Kuznetsk Steppe. The saplings are planted by machine.

The idea is to create a self-developed system of afforestation adjoining the 250 km green protective belt along the southern border of the steppe, where giant birch trees and aspen stand 10 metres high, and cherry trees, white currant and sea buckthorn form an impenetrable undergrowth.

Such afforestation belts will be a network of field-protective plantations help grain-growers to produce bigger crops. The Kuznetsk Steppe is rapidly becoming a major wheat growing area. The varieties of wheat produced here are both sweet and valuable. There is a steady increase in milk output. The area also plans to expand sheep breeding and to make more efficient use of the steppe lakes and rivulets. The core to broad waterways. The comprehensive programme for the development of agriculture in the steppe aimed at accelerating the planting of woods.

There are over 1,000 kilometres of Soviet-built submarine pipelines in the Caspian.

A MAJOR SUBMARINE PIPELINE IN THE CASPIAN

The construction of a major gas pipeline is currently under way in the Caspian. Its 530 mm pipes will connect the gas field on Bula Island with the mainland. The pipeline, one of the biggest submarine lines in this country, will transport the ever increasing amounts of gas and condensate which are being produced in this region.

The highest speed yet attained in laying submarine pipelines in the Caspian—650 metres of pipe, protected by a concrete casing, per three shifts—was achieved on this project. Quality control is facilitated by floating X-ray installations.

There are over 1,000 kilometres of Soviet-built submarine pipelines in the Caspian.



METAL FROM KAZAKHSTAN

In 1981, the Soviet Union produced 140 million tonnes of steel. A considerable share of this metal came from Kazakhstan, and notably from the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of pig iron, steel, and rolled metal are produced annually by this enterprise, which was built in 1970 on the basis of the Karaganda metallurgical plant, launched ten years earlier. Iron ore and fuel deposits (coking coal from the Karaganda coal basin) are close by. The launching of the combine was a landmark in the plan for building up another powerful centre of metallurgy in the east of the country based on iron ore deposits in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

To a great extent it is industrial enterprises like this combine which determine the level of Soviet industry today. In the photo: steel pouring in progress in a combine workshop.

'KIZHI' AND 'PALANGA' SET ON FOR THEIR FIRST VOYAGE

Two diesel ships at the Avanard shipyards in the capital of the Karelian Autonomous Republic, Petrozavodsk, have been given the names of the preserve island Kizhi and the Baltic resort town of Palanga. Each ship is also prefaced with the word "small". In Karelia itself as well as in other regions of the country there are many small rivers with villages standing on their banks. Materials, equipment and goods can be delivered to their destination only by water during the spring flood season.

To extend navigation the Petrozavodsk shipbuilders started making small cargo diesel ships of the "Kizhi" type. Two years of tests have shown that the vessels can be operated at depths less than one metre and need no specially equipped pilots. The small refrigerators trawlers

of the "Palanga" type have large storage capacities while their fish-processing lines are those of the medium-size trawlers. Unlike the latter, however, the new trawler can fish in coastal shallow waters without refuelling for a long time. Fishing cooperatives from the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have already ordered many trawlers of the "Palanga" type.

ANTIHAIR SERVICE

The farmers of the Karachayvo-Circassian Autonomous Region have included agricultural artillery into their machinery list. Their arable lands are situated in an unstable weather zone where the winds warmed by the southern slopes meet with mountain glaciers.

The shells charged with silver iodide, when hitting the thunderstorm cloud, cause artificial crystallization, precluding the formation of large hail: small-size hail, when it passes through the lower warmer layers of the air has the time to melt or to diminish in size further to make no harm to crops.

After the antihail service was introduced in this autonomous region it decreased the losses from hail by two-thirds.

Radiars at the central command post probe the sky within a range of up to two hundred

kilometres on a round-the-clock basis and in different frequencies bands. This enables the post to issue hail warnings in time.

SOLAR BATTERIES FOR RADIOS

The Svetlovodsk fine metal plant in the Kirovograd Region has started to produce solar cells for medium-power transistor radios. No additional raw materials are required, since the new products are produced from industrial waste.

The new battery looks like a folding table-top mirror. Solar energy is converted into electric current with the help of technical silicon. The battery is highly sensitive being able to function even in the shade. Its life-time is virtually limitless.

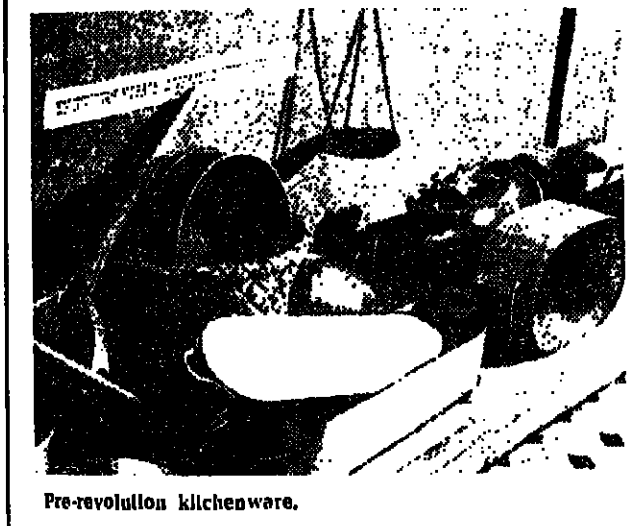
Places to visit

A museum for all tastes

A round-bellied samovar and various kitchenware from the past century, a photograph of the 30s depicting a building with the signboard "Kitchen-Canteen No. 1", a 1780 cook-book, menus from the first Soviet restaurants and an "Almanac for Gastronomes", printed a hundred years ago are just some of the exhibits on show at the museum for the history of public catering, which occupies ten rooms in a picturesque mansion in Bolshoi Rogozhsky Pereulok, in Moscow. There is no other comparable museum in the world, says Sergei Izomov, the director. Our display begins with shblen, a hot spicy beverage sold in times gone by at Russian markets, and ends with the food provided to cosmonauts and that served to airline passengers.

Althum, stands and display windows introduce us to the history of public catering. From one of the displays war breathes at you from small paper squares, yellowed with age, on which are printed: "Not replaceable if lost". These are bread coupons of former war years.

The museum has its own library featuring hundreds of cookery books of various ages and peoples.



Pre-revolution kitchenware.

HOUSES ON A ROCKY RANGE

The construction of a large housing estate has started in Murmansk. It will be the biggest in the city which is situated in the north-west of the European part of the USSR. The housing estate will stand on a rocky range that extends along the Kola Bay from north to south.

The builders are working in difficult Arctic conditions. Every metre of trenches for foundations and engineering communications has to be made by blasts. The road to the site of the new housing estate was also dug

with blasts. Murmansk cannot do now with the area it was allotted at the beginning of the century in the narrow valley lying between the range and the bay. This city, beyond the Arctic Circle has been developing rapidly. The builders first moved to the slopes of the range and now have climbed to its top.

The new estate will house 30,000 residents. To protect them from discomforts of the powerful winds which blow across the plateau rather frequently the architects have decided to arrange the buildings so that they will face the winds mostly with their ancillary premises and loggias of the living rooms. The outer panels are made according to special Arctic requirements. They keep warmth well. Schools, nurseries and shops are all situated within the housing blocks.

In future Murmansk will step over the plateau further and penetrate the surrounding hills. Planners take this into account while developing the transport system, the heat supply and the engineering communications.

OF INTEREST

Castanets from mammoth tusks

Stone Age music filled the halls of the Diorama Museum at Mezin, near Chernigov in the Ukraine. It came from a record of an unusual orchestra made up of musical instruments from the Paleolithic Age.

Among the ancient implements found on the world-famous Mezin site of Cro-Magnon man were many bone objects decorated with painted patterns and carved ornaments. For a long time their purpose remained obscure. As a result of numerous studies conducted under the guidance of S. Bibikov, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, it was established that these were remnants of ancient musical instruments. The marks on the instruments were the result of concentrated blows as would appear on modern big drums and kettle drums.

There are six instruments in the unusual orchestra, including castanets made of mammoth tusks.

The Melodia Recording Company are responsible for the recording of unique music composed 20 millennia ago.

Science and technology

DEEP LAYERS

OF URENGOI DEVELOPED

Having drilled their deepest well in the Urengoi condensed gas fields, in the Tyumen Region, geologists have opened up a subterranean layer at a depth of 4,000 metres.

Now scientists are studying the rock samples. In the near future another ten wells of the same kind will be drilled. This will help to get a better understanding of the famous gas field which at present yields 300 million cubic metres of gas a day, the highest yield in this country for individual deposits.

LET ME HAVE

A LOOK AT YOUR EAR!

It only took the doctor two minutes to examine the patient: he touched his ear several times with the probe of a special instrument, keeping a sharp eye on the indicator of an attached scale after which he said, "I advise you to have a kidney check-up, no other deviations have been detected."

Such is the form that preliminary diagnoses take at the elect-

ric engineering centre for medical and biological problems in the town of Jurmala, in Latvia. There under the guidance of Professor F. Portnov, extensive research is carried out on the subject of auricular diagnostics.

Active spots on the surface of the human ear receive signals from different systems in the human body. If a person is ill, his body is ill, his ears are "ill". Any disruption in the function of a human organ produces changes in the electrical conductivity at one of these spots, which can be detected by the portable instrument devised in Latvia. Although the information thus derived does not enable the character of the disease to be established at once, it shows in which direction further research should be conducted.

HIGH EFFICIENCY

SOLAR LIGHT CONVERTER

A small-size 200 W solar light to electricity converter has been developed at the Physical-Technical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Leningrad. The "heart" of this invention is a semiconductor crystal on which a beam of solar light, condensed a thousand times by a system of mirrors, falls. The efficiency of this device exceeds 20 per cent, three times as high for such solar energy converters. Tests will be conducted in Uzbekistan.

Volcanoes found in the North

Regions known for their former volcanic activity are rich in minerals. Fortunately, volcanoes cannot vanish without trace. To locate them geologists in the Arkhangelsk Region made use of advanced technology and of a book, "The Layers of the Earth", written a year or two ago by Mikhail Lomonosov, the father of Russian science, in which he claimed that "the shores of the White Sea, not unlike a big lake, most probably had rich stocks of minerals."

Searching for rock salt, geologists located a thick layer of volcanic matter, while a detailed magnetic survey brought to light seven old volcanic centres. Sites of former volcanoes were also found in adjacent regions, in the hills and on the lowlands. Geological layers formed by volcanic activity lie not far from the Earth's surface. In many places basalt and other volcanic rock have already been put to good use: they are used to make drainage pipes and heat-proof insulation materials.



Grace, elegance and beauty were the hallmarks of the ballroom dancing contest that has just ended in Moscow. It was sponsored by the Studio-62 amateur company attached to Moscow's Teachers' Club. The contestants performed Soviet, European and Latin American dances.

Photo by Maria Shustova

VIEWPOINT

UNION REPUBLICS AND STATE PLANNING

Leonid PEKARSKY, senior researcher, Economic Research Institute of the USSR State Planning Committee

From the very beginning of the building of socialism in our country, one of the most important tasks confronting state economic policy was to equalize the levels of economic and social development in the outlying regions.

State plans provided for higher rates of development in these areas by comparison to the average figures for the country as a whole. As a result, all of the Soviet Union 15 republics now have highly developed industries and advanced agriculture.

Let us take Turkmenia, for example, which, today, is a major centre for the engineering, oil, chemical and textile industries with its products being sold both on domestic and foreign markets.

A single national economy has been built up in the USSR, of which the economy of each republic forms an integral part. Kazakhstan, for example, has large stocks of coal, metal ore and of other natural resources and an industry developed on their basis. Western Siberia has gas and oil, part of which is supplied to other regions, with the rest being refined on the spot. In other words, every region and republic has its own contribution to make towards the country's economy as a whole.

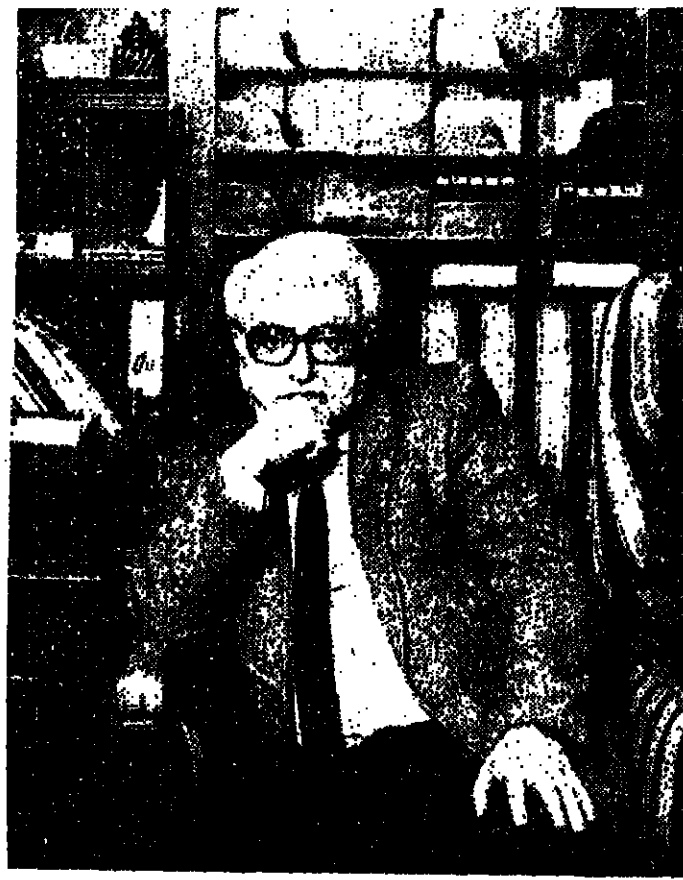
The development of the Western Siberian oil and gas complex, the setting up of the agrarian and industrial complex in the Non-Black Soil Zone of the Russian Federation, and finally, the establishment of the South Tajikistan, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz and other territorial-industrial complexes — all these are important nationwide programmes, while at the same time playing a part in the industrial and social development of particular regions and republics.

There are also projects of strictly local importance to realize which, however, in beyond the power of an individual region or republic. For instance, the 1,000 kilometre-long Karakum Canal which was built and financed by the state for use by local farmers.

Thus, a single national plan caters for the mutual interests of all 15 Union republics and of some of the country's individual regions. It facilitates the comprehensive development of the economy of each republic, enabling it to build up and to expand those branches of industry which best suit local conditions, while at the same time being feasible from a national and all-Union point of view. Each republic, region and city has its own plans for economic and social development which are naturally geared to the solution of local problems and dependent on various climatic conditions and national traditions pertaining in different regions of the country. Thus, in the Soviet Union each republic works for the entire country, and the country as a whole works for each republic.

PROFILES

Mikhail SHATROV



The Moscow Art Theatre's production of "So We'll Win", by the 50-year-old playwright Mikhail Shatrov, is a highlight of the current theatrical season.

The play deals with the final period of Vladimir Lenin's life. On October 18, 1923, his doctors allowed him, already fatally ill, to come to Moscow from his country residence of Gorki. Once in the capital, Lenin spends several minutes in his study in the Kremlin... These minutes become the basis of Shatrov's three-hour-long play in which Lenin recollects the toughest moments in the history of the young Soviet state. During the play's several scenes the most important concepts of the Communist Party's policy are worked out and Lenin is depicted in all his many facets—as a long and short-term policy-maker and as a human being. One critic has described what he considers to be the most characteristic feature of the play in the following terms: "The dramatist has not built his work on a selection of quotations, but rather has concentrated on an artistic recreation of the past, while at the same time remaining faithful to historic facts and to Lenin's documents".

Indeed, this could be said to be the distinguishing feature of Shatrov's work as a whole. His first historical play—"In the Name of the Revolution", also centered around Lenin—was put on by 70 theatres simultaneously, while the author, a graduate of a mining institute, was not yet 25. Today Shatrov himself says that the play was to a certain extent derivative: "There was nothing original in it, he explains. I simply imitated Pogodin and Kapler who wrote plays about Lenin at the time and even earlier. But Shatrov's real tutors were Lenin's works and archives."

1964 saw his play "July 0", followed by a film of the same name four years later. These works confirm Shatrov's adherence to historic themes and the beginning of what he later called "documentary drama".

This is not playwrighting in the usual sense of the word, says Shatrov. I take a sharp factual conflict and try to translate it into the language of the stage. And as real events in the play take shape, human characters also appear. The battle of political opposites is also a battle of passions. I feel there is no need to add anything to documents or to invent historic personalities. Real life—especially an outstanding one—is richer than any fantasy.

Shatrov's recent play, "Blue Horses on Red Grass", is now in the repertoire of 80 theatres both in this country and abroad. One of the main conflicts in this work is the leader of the revolution's uncompromising struggle with the dogmatic misinterpretation of his teaching and with all instances of bureaucracy.

When defending the genre of his plays, Mikhail Shatrov likes to emphasize their experimental nature. But dramatic experiment is not an end in itself for the playwright, it rather serves the aim which guides his work. However experienced the animator, you can't make history come alive without contemporary problems. The song begun in history must take hold of modern audiences, Mikhail Shatrov adds.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. Major works by Soviet composers were included in the programme of a national music festival which took place in Dnepropetrovsk. Fifty composers from all the Soviet republics took part in the festival, and leading ensembles and soloists gave more than a hundred concerts. Among those giving performances were the symphony orchestras of the Lithuanian and Dnepropetrovsk philharmonic societies, the chamber orchestra of the Georgian SSR, the Choir of the USSR and the Azerbaijani instrumental trio.

Records. Caravelli, the French conductor, and his team, who toured our country last autumn, have recorded Russian and Soviet songs for the Melodia recording company.

NEW ACQUISITIONS FOR OUR MUSEUMS

The Soviet Union buys works of art at international sales to supplement its national collections.

Among the foremost purchases of recent years are portraits of 18th and early 19th centuries Russian statesmen for the Hermitage and Pavlovsk museums. The Tretyakov Gallery has acquired N. Argunov's "Self-Portrait", A. Venetsianov's "Family Portrait" and A. Stupin's "A Boy With a Lamb".

Recently added to the Hermitage collection have been 15 pieces of the renowned "Orlov Service", a remarkable example of 18th-century Russian decorative and applied art, while the Tretyakov Gallery has acquired drawings by Shishkin and Repin.

FIVE JAZZ CONCERTS



● Irina Olyeva, ● Igor Shirokov and Sergei Lavinsky of the Slady pop group.

Photos by Vladimir Luchin

ORCHESTRA SETS OFF ON EUROPEAN TOUR

The Symphony Orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic has just set off on a European tour embracing five countries: Austria, the FRG, Switzerland, France and Spain.

The concerts to begin on June 2 in Vienna will be conducted by Yevgeny Mravinsky, who has been made honorary member of the Vienna Music Lovers Society. Works by Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev and Shostakovich are included in the concert programmes.

Peeter Lilje, a graduate from the Leningrad Conservatoire, who now leads the State Symphony Orchestra of Estonia, is accompanying the orchestra on its tour.

The 7th Moscow Jazz-82 Festival has ended in the Grand Concert Hall of the Olympic Village.

The festival, which is held every two years, usually brings together the city's best jazz musicians. As this year the 60th anniversary since the establishment of the USSR is being celebrated, the festival organizers invited musicians from the constituent republics — from Lithuania, Latvia, Georgia, etc.

Moscow was represented by big bands, conducted by O. Lundstrom and A. Kroll, accompanying singers I. Olyeva and I. Dolina; by The Dixie Capella and Doctor Jazz, dixieland bands, and by other groups like Arsenal, Allegro and Cadence.

The festival was followed by a discussion. Jazz-82 is more, however, than a contest with prizes, winners and failures. It is a creative competition representing an exchange of views in words and in music.



Ye. Alexeyeva. "Woman From Siberia".

EXHIBITION BY WOMEN-ARTISTS

"The Land and the People" is an exhibition of 130 paintings by four women-artists from Moscow now on at the exhibition hall in Remizova Street, Moscow.

Artist V. Lebedeva is attracted by the historical moments of the capital and its surroundings, as well as by the Crimea. Ye. Alexeyeva goes in for portraits and two of her portrait series "My Contemporaries" and "Village Women" are to be seen at the exhibition. Landscapes by R. Isakova and Ye. Tsygova convey the beauty and charm of the area around Moscow.



V. Lebedeva. "Kolomenkovo".

BUSINESS



The intensification of economic cooperation between Poland, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, on the other, is of decisive importance for Poland in its efforts to overcome its economic difficulties and crises, and for it to get back onto a road of stable development.

In the photo in the shop of an engineering factory in the city of Krasno, most of the shock-absorbers produced here are used in the manufacture of Soviet cars.

Photo CAFTASS

Contacts and contracts

During its stay in Syria, the Soviet government delegation led by the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, I. Arshipov, signed a number of agreements providing for further cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

A protocol of the 8th mixed Soviet-Syrian Commission on Scientific, Technical, Industrial and Economic Cooperation has been signed in Zurich. In the document the successful development of bilateral ties in the four fields is emphasized.

The West German firm of Schlauchboot-Fabrik Hans Seibert GmbH recently demonstrated its life-saving equipment at an exhibition in Moscow. Inflatable boats, rafts of different design fitted with special rigging and other equipment were among the items on show.

Coal industry developing

The share of coal in the energy fuels in India has considerably grown over recent years. Geological surveys put the amount of coal in the country at 40,000 million tonnes.

The coal mining over the past 30 years has grown almost four times to reach 125 million tonnes in the 1981-82 economic year. The fact that this industry was nationalized ten years ago has contributed in no small way to its rapid growth. The coal industry was provided with advanced equipment and know-how from the Soviet Union and other countries. India's sixth five-year plan envisages extensive coal mine construction and more opencast mining, with many projects built with Soviet assistance.

SEPAIC: first step towards joint ventures

The French firm of SEPAIC recently arranged its first information meeting in Moscow, sponsored by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. SEPAIC, which specializes in organizing salons in such fields as agriculture, the food industry and equipment for the retail trade, etc., was given the opportunity of meeting the Soviet business community.

A Food Programme to be implemented before 1990 was approved at the recent Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, said Fernand-Ridel, the company's director for trade. This means hundreds of facilities will be built to raise the productivity in crop and animal farming as well as in the food industry.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union will solve its problems in this field, however the most reasonable approach to such issues is that they should be decided on an international basis and through joint effort. For this reason many French companies look forward to more mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union.

SEPAIC believes, Fernand-Ridel continues, that we can establish very promising forms of cooperation with your country. For instance, we can promote the Soviet Union's participation in the international salons sponsored by my company in France. This is a good way of encouraging contacts between Soviet and French businessmen.

Among the SEPAIC-sponsored salons are GIA (food industry); MATIC (meat and dairy products); AGROMEXICO (farming, held in Mexico City); EQUIPMAG (trading equipment), etc.

Viktor YEFKIN

MEETING OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) recently held a working meeting in Leningrad to discuss the strengthening of links, business cooperation and exchange in experience between the leading electrical engineering firms of the world. Representatives from eight countries, including seven major interna-

tional electric engineering firms: Siemens from Austria; Ganz from Hungary; Stromberg and Nokin from Finland; CKD-Praga from Czechoslovakia; Rade Koncar from Yugoslavia; and the Kirov Elektrosila from Leningrad discussed the problem of innovative management in the electric engineering industry.

Including portraits, scenes of Moscow and the Moscow Region, and historical monuments. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Akademicheskaya.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

Swimming Pool, Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 6—The 3rd sports games of Moscow youngsters. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The best sportsmen of Moscow take part.

Cuba, Poland, Romania, France, Czechoslovakia and the USSR will participate.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.). 6—Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

June 5-7

In Moscow, city and region, cool, cloudy weather with showers is expected. Night temperatures of 4° to 6°C, and 15° to 19°C in the daytime (17°-22°C on June 6). W and NW winds.

State Bank of the USSR

Some foreign exchange quotations for June 2, 1982

Currency quotations	in roubles	English pound sterling	100	126.43
French franc	100	11.74		
FRG mark	100	36.83		
Indian rupee	100	7.79		
Norwegian krone	100	11.82		
Svedish krona	100	12.22		
Swiss franc	100	36.86		
US dollar	100	71.50		
Australian dollar	100	75.25		
Austrian schilling	100	4.35		
Canadian dollar	100	57.64		
Danish krone	100	6.99		

FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Cherkizovskaya St.). 7—Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Army Club (Kiev). 7 p.m.

The current match is the USSR championship for first league teams.

WHAT'S ON!

June 5-7

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 5, 6, 7—Variety concerts.

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Hamburgskaya St. 5—Boris, "Wozzeck" (opera). 6—Strauss, "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (opera).

Staniislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskinskaya St.). 5—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 6 (mat)—Mozart, "Don Giovanni" (opera). 7—Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera). 7—Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Puskinskaya St.). 5 (mat)—Fellman, "An Old Comedy" (6 revs)—Lohar, "The Merry Widow". 6—Kalmann, "Maritza". 7—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

FILMS

The Sole (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A musical starring Sofia Rotaru, popular Soviet variety singer.

Cinema: "Rossiya" (Pushkin Sq.). Metro Puskinskaya. "Otkryai" (Prospekt Kallina). Metro Arbatkaya.

Along the Path of Suffering and Wrath (Romania). An adventure film about how lust for treasure turns a man into a traitor.

Cinema: "Leningrad" (12 Puskinskaya St.). Metro Sokol. Walter Ulbricht St. Metro Sokol.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St.). An exhibition devoted to the art of restoration. On view are 18-19th century paintings from the Zaralek Museum and art collections. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

Soviet District Exhibition Hall (10 Remizova St.). "The Land and the People" 130 works by four Moscow artists.

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU
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MOSCOW-BUJUMBURA-MOSCOW
from May 28, 1982

The route is 7,900 km long. In a little over ten hours a modern comfortable airliner—the TU-154—will whisk you from the Republic of Burundi to the Soviet Union. Take an Aeroflot flight and see the sights of Moscow, the capital of the USSR.

For full details of this new schedule contact any Aeroflot office or agency.

WELCOME TO MOSCOW!

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

SHOES FOR ALL SIZES

Recently the Svit footwear combine set a record of a sort by making a pair of boots (size 57) for Soviet basketball player Alexander Sironenko who at 240 cm is one of the tallest men on our planet. Svit Latshev Nemec, director of the world-famous footwear combine at Gottwaldov, Czechoslovakia. Our gift has been presented to Alexander and we hope he will make use of it. Nemec continued. But this is just one episode from the busy life of our many-thousand-strong combine producing millions of pairs of shoes for Soviet consumers.

This conversation took place during a display of 1983 footwear recently held in Moscow. Every day new models appear on the market. Czechoslovak fashion designers came up with 3,000 new designs every year. And though we go in for mass production, the combine produces 44,000,000 pairs of shoes annually we never lose sight of current fashions. Nemec emphasized. The combine gives us every opportunity to produce first-class footwear: we work out new methods of making shoes as well as manufacturing footwear machines and all manner of tools; we have our own chemical workshops and produce our own textiles — in short, we have everything necessary to ensure that the most up-to-date and popular models reach the market in the shortest possible time.

Adolf POLKHNIN

A LARGE-SCALE EXCHANGE

Trade and economic ties between the USSR and Austria are developing successfully, especially those between Soviet foreign trade organizations and VOEST-Alpine, a giant of Austria's nationalized sector. It has

supplied to the Soviet Union millions of tonnes of sheet steel, large-diameter pipes for major gas pipelines, as well as various equipment. More than 120 ships of different types have been built at its shipyards.

Philately

225th ANNIVERSARY. STAMP

A six-kopek stamp has recently been issued to mark the 225th anniversary since the birth of Vladimir Borovikovsky, the portrait painter and one of the most prominent Russian artists of the 18th and 19th centuries. The stamp depicts Borovikovsky's "Portrait of M. I. Lopyukhin" from the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES IN STAMPS

Another new series of five stamps depicts Soviet-made diesel and electric train engines. The stamps cost four, six, ten, 15 and 32 kopeks.